LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DR. FULTON AND HIS PARISH. DETAILS OF THE SOCIETY'S ACTION-THE PASTOR

NOT INCLINED TO WITHDRAW-HIS REASONS. As announced in The Tribune yesterday morning, the Society of the Hanson Place Baptist Church in Brookiyn, at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, voted that the services of the paster, the Rev. Dr Justin D. Fulton, were no longer required. The attendance was very large, many church mempresent. Ex-Alderman William Richardson was chosen Moderator by a large majority. Dr. Fulton was not present. As soon as the meeting was organized Mr. Heaney, one of the trustees and a friend of Dr. Fulton, protested against the meeting on the ground that it was illegal. Mr. Austin, President of the Board of Trustees, said it was perfectly legal. The protest was put in writing and read, but no action was taken. The Treasurer's annual report showed that the amount in the treasury was \$73 95, and the liabilities of the Society \$22,349 34. A long discussion followed, and a resolution was passed that subscriptions be solicited. It was stated that in a few days the salaries of the officers would be due to the amount of \$3,456.

The discussion then turned to the pastor, and H. T. Nichols said that, in view of the present financial condition of the church, and the feeble rethey must regulate expenses on a more economical basis, and moved the appointment of a committee of five to wait upon the pastor and request his resignation. Mr. Heaney protested-said the meeting had no right to vote to dismiss a paster and reduce his salary, and he moved that the resolution be laid on the table never to be taken up again. Mr. Austin said he would rather vote for the resolution than tell Dr-Pulton they had no money for him. Mr. Lord said the church had voted twice not to accept the resignation, and there was no propriety in the resolution offered. The Moderator read a long opinion of the Court of Appeals apon the conduct of church members, and the rules under which church mestings can be beld. Protests were made against the meeting, but the resolution of Mr. Nichols was called, and the voting began. It occupied about one hour, considerable time being taken up with challenges and talk. The Moderator finally said the resolution had been adopted by a vote of to 75, and Messrs. Nichols, Adams, Austin, Betts, and Shannon were named as the Committee. They went immediately to Dr. Pulton's residence in South Oxfordst, and read the resolution. The pastor replied that he believed they had transcended their powers, and considared the resolution an insult. As he declined to send any answer to the meeting, the Committee returned, and, on motion of Deacon Mapes, the following was adopted: Whereas, This meeting has appointed a Committee of Five to request the Rev. Justin D. Fullon to tender his resignation as paster of the Hanson Place Eaptist Church, which request he has declined to accede to:

therefore, That it is the sense of this meeting that the further services of the Rev. Justin D. Fulten, as the paster of the Hauson Place Espital Church, be terminated, and the trustees are requested forthwith to give him notice of said termination of said engagement, to take affect 30 days after date of said notice.

Messrs. Austin, Crofut, Nichols, Young, Richardson, Mapes, Scoville, and Larged favored the resolution, and Messrs, Heaney, Shannon, and Houghton opposed it. A

Messys, Heaney, Shannon, and Houghton opposed 9. A bitter discussion continued. One member said: "Dr. Fallon will now go out, many of his friends will go with him, and it seems to me there is much trouble before the church." The resolutions were finally adopted by a large majority, and the meeting adjourned after midnight, to meet at the call of the Moderator.

Dr. Fulton said yesterday that he was somewhat surprised at the action of the society, as he had underston the question of church expunses was the object of the meeting. He thought a majority of these present would have voted for him, but for the unfair rulings of the Moderator. "My friends," he continued, "agree with me that the action of the meeting was filtered, and I de not wish to say anything at present about my future course. There are several reasons why I declined to accord with their request that I tender my resignation. And the first is, that the persons at the meeting had no right to make the request. They can fill yearnetses in the board their request that I tender my residuation. And the first is, that the persons at the meeting had no right to make the request. They can fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees, and when the church calls a pastor they can confirm the action; but they cannot dismiss a pastor or request his resignation. That can only be done by the church. The second reason is that it is impossible for me to resign. On the evening of Nov 4, the deacons presented a paper to a meeting which contained charges against me that were of such a character that the meeting refused to receive them. That paper I have never seen. By complying with the request for resign, I should leave rayeed in the hands of a committee who are to investigate charges that I have never seen, and I should then be utterly powerless to defend myself.

The trustees of the church say they are determined that Dr. Fallon shall retire from the church within 30 days. Some of the opponents of Dr. Fulton say his treatment of the members of the committee was very discontineurs, and that be acts in the same, way toward every one who

of the members of the committee was very discourteous, and that be acts in the same way toward every one who differs with him. It is said that 20 of his supporters have decided to withdraw from the church, and if there is any way in which the case can be carried before the courts or the church, it is proposed to carry it. A prominent Eaptist minister in Brooklyn said vesterday that he viewed the action of the society as unjust and lilegal. The church alone has authority to dismiss the castor. The feelings encendered in the church seem to be very bitter. A member said yesterday; "The rulings of Mr. Richardson are without parallel for unfairness. He tried to apply the rules of the political cancus to our sharch meeting."

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

SOLVENCY OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAV-INGS INSTITUTION - A CLEAR SURPLUS OF \$50,000-OTHER BANKS.

A number of the depositors of the Mechanice and Traders' Savings Institution, at No. 283 Bowery applied for their mency yesterday. The banking ms were crowded and the payments were made slowly, and after a careful examination and comparison of the pass-books with the ledger accounts of the bank. Some of the trustees were present endeavoring to reason with the frightened depositers, and to convince them of the solveney of the insti tation. To a reporter of THE TRIBUNE were shown the books and accounts of the bank, with a statement of the market value of the assets. A. T. Conklin, the President, and Henry C. Fisher, the Secretary, declared that the bank was perfectly safe, and could pay dollar for dollar of liabilities without any difficulty. Mr. Conklin states that the bank was examined on April 1, 1874, by the State bank examiners, who reported a surplus of 882,353 15.

The bank property was appraised by appraisers em, ployed by the Bank Department, and was put down to its lowest market value. The market value of the stocks, bonds, and other securities was obtained by the examiners after consultation with leading brokers in Wall-st. The annual report, Jan. 1,1875, said Mr. Conklin, was an honest and true statement of the bank's condition. It showed a large surplus over tabilities, and was in every particular cor-root. As to the item of "suspense account, bankruptcy claim, worth \$20,000," that claim was well known by the trustees to be good beyond all question, and would yield, principal and interest, at question, and would yield, principal and interest, at least \$25,000 in a few months. The lawsuit pending in relation to it was merely to determine which of two very rich men was liable to the bank for the fall amount. The total market value of the stocks and bonds owned by the bank at the present time was largely in excess of the figures reported by the bank examiners. A profit of \$20,000 had been made last year on the sale of Government scurrities a few days before the examination, which did not appear in the figures of the examiners. This sum alone met all the charges of salarles, taxes, and incidental expenses. Salaries had been reduced \$5,000 last year, and a considerable reduction made in savertising, stationery, &c. In every way, Mr. Conklin continued, the bank had economized and sought to nerit the confidence of its customers and the public. After deducting this suspense account of \$20,000, and making due allowance for any mexpected arrinkage, the bank had a clear surplus of at least \$50,000. The trustees had decided to enforce the 60 days' rule in attrema cases, but would pay small amounts and pressing claims without delay. This action had been taken in order to protect depositors in the payment of interest due them at the end of this month. Mr. Conklin said, in conclusion that there had been a want of harmony in the Board of Direction some time ago, and the attack on the bank might have originated from that cause.

The Mutual Benefit and the Security Savings Banks continued open yesterday, without transacting any business. The Security, it is understood, will resume in two or three days. A receiver for the People's Savings Banks and open yesterday, without transacting any business. The first that he had yesterday afternoon, but it is not doubted that an appointment was made yesterday. ast \$25,000 in a few months. The lawsuit pending in

COST OF BROOKLYN PUBLIC CHARITY. At the meeting of the Kings County Board

of Supervisors yesterday Ripley Ropes presented charges

of supervisors yesterday Ripley Ropes presented charges of extravagance against the Charity Commissioners. He said that the appropriation for salaries for the whole year was only \$35,000, of which \$40,000 had already been ex-pended, although only one-third of the fiscal year had passed. The total sum for relief last year was \$80,516 88; 35,500 people were helped, and the sum expended for visitors was \$9,116. In New-York 61,100 people received out-door relief, and the salaries of visitors was \$2,250. The Brooklyn Association for Relieving the Condition of the Poor relieved 24,000 people, and expended, in so doing, \$551. In neither case was more than \$2 a day There were from 20 to 30 visitors who were paid \$4 a day during the entire year, when for nine months there was no out-door relief furnished. The physicians received \$5,100. It cost \$33,200. 85 to distribute \$50,516 for relief. It had been shown by examination that poor people received only 60 cents' worth of groceries on \$1 orders, and 70 cents worth on \$1.50 orders. The tickets were sent in great numbers by the Commissioners to the groceries, by the latter back to the Commissioners, and by them to the Board of Supervisors, for the purpose of running up the bills for out-door relief, and to make a great show of business. Mr. Ropes moved the adoption of the rules recommended by the Special Committee to prepare rules recommended by the Special Committee to prepare rules for the government of the Commissioners of Charilies, reported to the Egged to year, and which, he said, 84 a day during the entire year, when for nine months

had never been carried out by the Commissioners. These rules limit the amounts to be expended. The motion, after some debate, was carried.

THE BROOKLYN RING SUITS. SURPRISE OVER THE DELAY IN SECURING ASSOCIATE COUNSEL WITH MR. PARSONS—THE PREPARATION

OF PAPERS-PROPOSED COURSE OF MR. PARSONS -A. M. BLISS NOT TO BE SUED. Much surprise has been created in Brooklyn among lawyers, politicians, and citizens, at the fact that none of the leading and active lawyers of that city have seen retained to assist in the prosecution of the plunder ers against whom the Attorney-General has determined to bring suit. John E. Parsons, the representative of the Attorney-General, stated yesterday, that he could not say who would be associated with him in the presecution of the Ring suits. He really did not know that he would have any associates. He did not add that he might open the case, examine the witnesses, and sum up all alone At any rate no counsel or attorneys would be appointed to act with him immediately. Members of the Tax-payer's Association profess to be very much disgusted with this inaction of Mr. Parsons, and claim that his delay is injurious, in that it is likely to drive over to the other side lawyers like S. D. Morris and A. C. Davis, who by their long and successful fight against the Ring, as represented in the past by District-Attorney Britton and the ballot-box stuffers, were naturally looked upon as the most efficient opponents of the members of the Ring and most familiar with their antecedents. Nothing, however, has been done by the Taxpayers' Association or Mr. Parsons to keep these lawyers rom being employed by the Ring. One member of the Association, recalling the fact that these lawyers fought the tax-payers' fight two years ago, when they had neither financial nor moral support, except that which E. T. Backhouse and THE TRIBUNE gave them, denounced the action or inaction of the Committee as an outrage. It was reported that Mr. Morris had been retained by the but this THE TRIBUNE is assured is untrue.

In reference to having the suits brought in New-York nstead of in Brooklyn, Mr. Parsons would only say that he understood that the persons to be prosecuted desired to have the trial of the suits take place in Brooklyn, believing that they would have a better chance of acquittal there, and of course he would not be inclined to favor their wisines in that respect. He had already, he said, expressed his opinion that in the cases which he had examined the suits could be successfully prosecuted. The time for beginning them had not yet been fixed, and he had prepared no leght papers. It would take considerable time to properly prepare the preliminaries of legal proceedings so important as these, and Mr. Parsons said that he would not be nurried in this work by popular chance or pressure of any sort. He had thought it his duty to necept the place of prosecutor when both the Attorney-General and the people of Brooklyn requested him to do so, and he meant to do the work thoroughly and carefully.

Archibard M. Bliss, the Republican member of the Water Board at the time of the alleged conspiracy to give the contract for the Hempstead Reservoir to Kingsley & Keeney and to take that of the Toria-ave sewer from Yan Winkie and give it to A.C. Keeney will not be inclined in the suits. The examination of the records shows that he opposed the contract for the former work and was absent from the horelings at which the latter work and was alvent from the horelings at which the latter work and was given out. Mr. Parsons, of whom hepity was ired to have the trial of the suits take place in

shows that he opposed the contract for the former work and was absent from the meetings at which the latter work was given out. Mr. Parsons, of whom heptiry was made in regard to Mr. Bliss, said no action against him had been contemplated, as far as he was informed, by the Tax-payers' Association. Ex-Mayor footh, who was familiar with Mr. Bliss's action in the Water Board and for a long time held the letter of resignation of Mr. Bliss, is understood to have urged the lugartee of inspicading Mr. Bliss with William A. Fowler and E. J. Lowber of the Water Board in the present antis.

There was no truth whatever in the report published resterday that the Grand Jury had ladiced or were thout to indict whiman A. Fowler for blackmailing the matcompanies of Brooklyn for political purposes. John M.

Roger A. Pryor has been retained as one of the coun sel for the defendants, and among their other connect are said to be William A. Feach, Benjamin D. Shihman, Ben-ramin F. Tracy, J. M. Van Cott, and D. P. Barnard. The opinion was expressed yesterday that the defeadants had been very shrewd in mexing an early choice of able counsel.

an used very shiewer in libraing all carry conce of and callied. A rumor has been circulated during the past two or three menths—the time within which the Tax-payers. Committee have been acting to procure the prosecution of the ling contractors—that large transfers of real cause and other property had been made by William C. Kingsley, Abner C. Keener, William A. Fowler, John S. I. Stransham, E. J. Lowber, Jahns W. Adams, and others. An examination of the Kings County reford for the time mentioned shows this to have been untrue. No transfers of real estate by any of the above-named persons appear on the record of the Register's office.

A DISHONEST DEBTOR'S DEVICE.

A month ago Dr. H. Jordan of No. 40 Bonda received a registered letter, purporting to contain 500, from William Stott of Andes, N. Y. He opened the etter in the presence of the superintendent at Station A. and found that there was no money in it. ife immediately laid the matter before Special Agent B. K. Sharratte, who found the letter bere no evidence of having been tampered with; and also found that the letter had been delivered properly. Mr. Sharratis sent a letter to Postmaster Clinton of Andes, who returned affidavits from Mr. Stott that he had mailed the letter with five \$100 bills, inclosing them himself, but had neglected to take their numbers. Mr. Sharratts then wrote to Stott for a similar envelope to that used in mailing the letter, but received one of a different color. Mr. Sharratts then sent back to Stott the origmal envelope, which Mr. Stott claimed was not at the corner of Lexington-ave, and Fifty-first-st, the envelope he used to inclose his letter, nor did it bear | Still another would be the Hospital for Ruptured stimuster Chaton's that it was almost impossible to restinater Chalon's that it was aimed appeared that isstinguish any difference. Mr. Stott represented that as had received from a Mr. Worth in the West, \$1,000 by registered letter at Brushland, which was found to be untrue; then said he had received it by registered letter at Dehh, which was also institle; and dually said he had secrived it by express at Dehh. This was also found to

ie lalse. Yeslerday Mr. Stott called upon Mr. Sharratts. Ho and be had been unfortunate and had best \$500 in a Yesterday Mr. Stoft called upon Mr. Sharratts. Ho registered letter. He said his only suspicions were upon a young man in a grocery stare at Andres. Mr. Sharratts distrained him, and charged him with not having sent the money. Mr. Stoft then said he thought he had sent it but was probably mixtured, and wished to let the matter drop. Mr. Sharratts informed him that he cently not do so until he had releved Mr. Chinton and his family from hadinary that all his statements and charges were unitree. This he concluded to do, stating in it explicitly that the money was not in the registered letter, that he did not intend to put it in, and that he did not have the money to he could be a successful that all his statements and charges were unitree. This he concluded to do, stating in it explicitly that the money was not in the registered letter, that he did not inver the money to inclose. The excuse was that he thought he might delay the payment of a note due to Mr. Jordan.

CITY EDUCATIONAL MEASURES. The report of the Superintendent of Finance, restering, showed that 647 cases had been investigated; 58 children were kept from school from various minor auses, the residences of 111 could not be found, and 278 were truants and non-attendants. Of the truants, 270 ave been placed in school, 2 committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, 2 to the care of the Society for the Reformation of Javenile De-linquents, and 4 withdrawn from school. The question of altering the present system of musical fastruc the public schools was thoroughly discussed and the whole subject indefinitely laid on the table. The following trustees were appointed to serve for five years:

Nard.

1. John N. Merrill, M. D.,
2. William D. Crait,
3. John M. Gelimour,
4. Michael J. Dulley,
5. High King,
6. John Mitchall,
7. George G. Hallock,
8. Charles H. Housley,
9. David M. Earle,
10. John Williamson,
11. John C. Limbeck,
12. John L. Tonneile,
24. Ferdinand Meyor.

DOCK DEPARTMENT ECONOMY. At the meeting of the Dock Commissioners yesterday afternoon, Capt. Briggs represented the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, against which the Commissioners have a caim for wharfage. This Company, under a contract with the old Board of Commisners, is using Pier 43, on the East River, free of rent, and claims to own the buikhead of the No settlement of the claim was reached. The resolution adopted by the common Council, recommending that the "decision of the people" Council, recommending that the "decision of the people" against the reduction of laborers' wages in the different departments be respected, and that wages be restored to the former rates, was laid on the table. Resolutions were passed instructing the Engineer of Docks to submit a plan for reorganizing the Department and reducing its expenses, and instructing the Executive Committee to inquire whether the dredging which the Department has been doing by day's labor may not be performed more cheaply by private contract.

which the mass of emigrants from other lands are first expenses, and matracting the Executive Committee to inquire whether the dericking which the Department has been doing by day's abort may not be performed more cheaply by private contract.

POOL SELLING DENOUNCED BY THE GRAND The Court of General Sessions yesterday the Grand Jury handed the following presentment to Recorder Hackett:

Having disposed of a number of cases coming under the laws against gambling, the Grand Jury have find the best opportunity of understanding the dearst the source of all the laws or the wardous places where gambling, under the name of "pool selling," is openly practiced. The area of the laws now in force, would most carnestly present as an evit calling for suppression the wardous places where gambling, under the part of the laws of the laws now in force, would most carnestly present as an evit calling for suppression the wardous places where gambling, under the provided the suppression of "pool selling," is openly practiced. This evil has become so public that it is made a prominent feature of rows in the daily preas, and election, regardas, howe lock, so we will also selling. Believing that a fast mail trails be run is demonstrated by the suppression of the law. And if the present laws are insufficient, then application should be thoroughly invostigated by the officers of the law. And if the present laws are insufficient, then application should be incomply the form of the laws and the name of "pool selling," is openly practiced. This is precisely what we do need here in New England. Possibly we are not entitled to first-class fast the contract of the laws. And if the present laws are insufficient, then application should be thoroughly invostigated by the officers of the law. An all the present laws are insufficient, then application should be thoroughly invostigated by the officers of the law. An all the present laws are insufficient, then application should be thoroughly invostigated by the officers of the laws. An all the pre

such amendment to the statutes as will effectually reach all such forms of gambling as we have named. G. G. HAVEN, Foreman.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

B. & P. Lawrence, wholesale stationers, of No. 49 Malden-lane, long and favorably known in the stationery trade, sent out circulars yesterday announcing their inability to meet their obligations. They say hat they are making up their statement, and until it is finished they will not know their assets or liabilities.

Abraham Bogardus, photographer at Broadway and Eighteenth-st., has made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors to Charles Slosson. John Thompson & Co., dealers in fancy goods and hair at No. 441 Broadway, have failed. An assignment for the benefit of creditors was filed yesterday in the County Cierk's office by Rachael Marks, her assignee being Joseph E. Beck.

The creditors of Secor & Son, proprietors of the Union Iron Works, at the foot of East Twentieth-st., held a meeting yesterday at No. 129 Fulton-st. Over thirty creditors were present or represented by counsel. Twenty-seven of the creditors proved their claims, among the largest being the following: Warner & Swiss, \$12.104 04; James H. Holden, \$3.891 85; A. D. & J. N. Brookman, \$2,915 91; Daniel F. Comey, \$1,997 51. Brookman, \$2,915 91; Daniel F. Comer, \$1,997 51. Claims to the amount of \$26,961 95 were admitted. Col. Watson, who represented a number of eroditors, strongly objected to the admission of the claims of Ephraim Miller for \$13,850 and W. H. Higgins for \$4,450, relatives of the members of the firm, and the matter was laid over for the present.

John P. Crosby, receiver of the United States Glass Company, which failed about a year ago, yesterday declared the first dividend to the creditors. The amount of the dividend will be from 10 to 15 per cent.

FAST MAILS FOR THE SOUTH-WEST. T. L. Vail, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mall service, states in regard to the new arrangements for mails to the South-West that heretofore mails from this city for that part of the country have been sent in bulk; hereafter they will be distributed on the fast mail train between New-York and Pittsburgh, Penn. This train, instead of leaving at 6 p.m., will now leave at 4:30 p. m., and by running at a greater speed will make all the connections and reach Pittsburgh at the usual time, where it will connect with the railway postoffice car just put on, which leaves Pitisburgh at 7:30 a. m. These new arrangements will be of great benefit to

m. These new arrangements will be of great benefit to business men, because letters sent by them to the South-West will reach their destination about 12 hours sooner than they have done herectotre.

The first train under the new plan left Jersey City yesierday afternoon, and will arrive in Cincinnati this evening between 5 and 6 o'clock, and reach st. Louis to morrow morning in time to make connections with outward bound trains for the South and South-West. It is virtually the through mail to Denver, Col., and Galveston, Texas. veston, Texas.

SAVING \$300,000 AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE. The reduction in the expenses of the Custom-house went into effect yesterday. Weighers Bacen, Griswold, Curtis, Elting, and Noble, with their foremen and clerks, and the laborers whom they were employing, were dismissed. All the night inspectors were removed and reappointed as night watchmen at reduced pay, the and reappointed as night watchmen at reduced pay, the salaries of inspectors being fixed by law, and this measure being decreed necessary in order to effect a reduction in this part of the Custom-house accounts. These and other removals effected a saving of about 5 per cent, which with the 10 per cent reduction of the salaries of those who remain analysis an aggregate of 15 per cent saved or \$80.0,000, the amount of the defletency.

The officials of high salary, the Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor and Depotites, have not had their salaries diminished for the reason that they were fixed by law.

KING KALAKAUA'S NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL William R. Castle, employed in the office of the Corporation Counsel, has tendered his resignation, having been appointed by Klag Kalakana Attorney-General of the Kingdom of Hawaii. Mr. Castie's father is a merchant of Hawaii, and the new appointed has been for many years acquainted with King Kalakaua.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR SICK CHILDREN. WHERE TO SEND THEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Noticing recently in your columns an incident of an invatid lady, who by some self-sacrifice was enabled to give so many little sick children "A Happy Christmas," I, with a number of other ladies, have oneladed to "go and do likewise." So much for a good xample. We are now at work, and will probably have, by Christmas, nearly if not quite, a hundred pretty gifts, such as will please these suffering little ones. The quessuch as will please these suffering little ones. The ques-tion now is, where to send them 1 As you are well ac-quainted with hospitals and all charitable institutes, will you not be kind enough to mention one or more where there are seich children, and where such happiness as we hope to give is rare! Many institutes have rich patrons, and these gifts are for the poor. Yours, Tankters, N. I., Nov. 24, 1875.

[The above was intended to elicit only a private reply, but there are doubtless many of our readers who will be glad of the same information. As good a place as any to send such things would probably be the Nursery Hospital on Randall's Island, or the Infants' Hospital at the same place. Another good place would be the Nursery and Children's Hospital as superscription. That removed suspicions from other and Crippled at the corner of Lexington-ave. and fusion, and to secure a proper distribution among the most needy, nothing better could be done than to inquire at the Bureau of Charities on Twentieth-st., near Fourth-ave., or of Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, the most efficient and capable President of the State Charities Aid Association, in person.-Ed.]

BOSS KELLY AND THE GRAND JURY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: One of your cotemporaries makes much ado about a visit once paid by Mr. Kelly to a gentieman who was at the time foreman of the Grand Jury.
Mr. Kelly, as it seems, urged the importance of indicting ertain officials who had violated the laws. His visit tailed to convince the foreman of the Grand Jury; and although the officials in question were subsequently indicted and convicted, yet the impression seems to have remained in the mind of the foreman that Mr. Kelly had somehow committed an impropriety by this section. This is called "manipulating" a Grand Jury, "laying wires," &c.; but in fact it is the immemerial right of every citizen who knows of a violation of law to bring it elore the Grand Jury, and it is not only the right but he duty of every such citizen to go to some member and get him to bring the matter before the Jury. If the citzen does not happen to know any member of the Jury personally, his natural course is to apply to the foreman. It is true he may, if he chooses, go to the District-Attorney and get that officer to prefer the complaint; but under our system it must often happen that the Disriet-Attorney may be suspected of undue friendliness to delinquent officials, and in such cases the proper course is to go directly to a member of the Grand Jury, even if ignorant persons term this "tampering with the jury CITIZEN.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1875.

THE BIBLE AN AID TO THE REPUBLIC. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There seems to me a fundamental objection to Mr. Beecher's argument for the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. To conform to the wishes of Roman Catholics, infidels, and Jews, in their esire to remove the Bible from the common schools, would be to change a foundation stone of our system of overnment. Coming to our shores from other lands, or orn in our midst, the citizen of to-day is not called upon o help found a republic, but to perpetuate one already s nundred years old. Self-government by the masses is mpossible without self-government in the individual. Democracy is but the development of the law of conscience. Imperfectly realized at best, it has proved a historic failure where the conscientious impulse toward truth and right has been disregarded. Just because, and in so far as, men of any nation have, besides physical and mental force, moral self-control, they have the capacity for citizenship in these United States. Herein apacity for citizenship in these times cancel access for a special that ass imilative power peculiar to our land, by thich the mass of emigrants from other lands are first contionalized, and then Americanized. Now, whatever the "coming tunn" may find most helpful to his self-nowledge, and hence to his self-control, certainly we often present consider the Bible to ean incomparably good

train to this place, which connects with our train for Norwich and all the towns on the line of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and also connects with the trains for Providence and Boston. It arrives here at 10:30 a.m. Now if the New-York and New-Haven R. R. Co. would run a train to Stamford to connect with that 6 o'clock train the letters and newspapers from New-York would reach us hours earlier. The distance from New-York to Starford is only 60 miles, and in my judgment it would be a paying train. B. e a paying train. New-London, Conn., Nov. 29, 1875.

FREDERICK MOLLENHAUER.

To the Editor of the Tribune. SIR: Many thanks for your kind notice of my performance at the Olympic Theater. I must beg of you to make a correction of what I consider almost a libel upon my good father, to the effect that " his welfare is dependent " on my being successful. I am happy to state that he never was dependent on me for support, and hope he never will be. On the contrary, I am (as I always have been) dependent upon him. Very respectfully, HENRIETTE MOLLENHAUER.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1875. CITY RULE INVESTIGATED.

HEALTH AND SAFE BUILDINGS. RESEARCHES OF THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COM-MITTEE-TESTIMONY OF SUPERINTENDENT W. W. DAMS AND PRISIDENT C. F. CHANDLER-THE HARGES AGAINST COL. MERHAN DENIED.

The Senate Investigating Committee resumed

its work at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The first witness was Walter W. Adams, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, who testified that it was the duty of the Department to take down unsafe buildings, and not to allow buildings to be erected in improper places centrary to law. The supervision of aisles and entrances in churches and theaters and the providing of fire-escapes where necessary was also in the province of the Department. Last year the expenses of the Department were \$90,000. After a fire, if a wall or building was deemed unsafe by the Fire Department, notice was given to the Department of Buildings; the building was then inspected and the owner informed of its condition. He had until noon of the fellowing day in which to begin the removal of the building; if it was not done in that time, the work was done by the Department. The work on the wali which caused the secident at St. Andrew's Church was delayed by the severity of the weather; the witness thought that the work could not have been done sooner. There was no law, he said, to compel the Fire Department to give notice of unsafe buildings, but it had been the custom to do so. This Department made a monthly report of the number of unsafe buildings to the Board of Fire Underwriters. During the year 1,471 buildings had been made safe, 89 had been taken down, and 114 were now masafe There had been 663 violations of the Building law; 1,073 new buildings had been completed; and 942 alterations were now in progress. The providing of fire-escapes caused much trouble. The theaters were now in good condition, the means of egress being sufficient; the doors opened outward. The witness thought that the law in regard to unsafe buildings was defective. There was less milding in progress now than in 1873, but the work of the Department was not dimunished.

Prof. Charles F. Chandler, President of the Board of

Prof. Charles F. Chandler, President of the Foard of Health, was next called. He said that the appropriation for this year was \$222,000; \$328,000 was asked for next year, but only \$246,000 was allowed. The Board had to register all deaths, marriages, and ourths. Burial permits were granted by the Board. The filstrict inspectors reported unsafe houses, yards, tenements, etc. Some of the inspectors had 3,000 houses under their care, and it was impossible for them to make more than one visit during the year. The employees of the Department were chosen by competitive examination. Not more than one-half of the houses in the city were in good smittary condition, and these were distributed among the better as well as the poorer classes of residences. A large number of diseases were caused by sewer gases and poor ventilation. The Board now had 12 vaccinators—a number which Prof. Chandler regarded as too small for the needs of the city. There had been 3,000 small-pox patients on Blackwell's Island, and 900 deaths from that disease. The expenses of the small-pox hospital for had year were \$10,009, and of vaccination \$20,000. The death-rate at present was 17 in 1,000. In London it was 221 in 1,000. It was larger in New-York than in some other cities, because the records of deaths were almost absolutely correct; the numbers of inmigrants, and the fact that large numbers of persons occupy temement knuss, also swelled the death-rate. The witness said that the Saultary Police was not subject to the Board of Health and was of little benefit to it. A vast amount of trouble arose from the removal of filth. In 1873 this nuisance was thoroughly abneted, but the Board exceeded its appropriation for lists year. He thought that the coroners ought to be physicians and subject to the Board of Health and was of little benefit to it. A vast amount of trouble arose from the removal of filth. In 1873 this nuisance was thoroughly abneted, but the Board exceeded its appropriation for lists year. He thought that the coroners ought to be physi Health, was next called. He said that the appropriation

not be detected litter it was discovered to the compaisory vaccination law.

The charges of disbonosty on the part of Col. Meelian in taking commissions from lienoit & Wood, which were rande at a previous meeting of the Committee by Mr. Penn, a former clerk of the firm, were then taken up. The charges were dealed by Col. Meelian and by Benoît & Wood, who were present with counsel. Mr. Penn reasserted his charges, but the hearing was postponed.

The Committee adjourned until Friday.

COMMENTS ON POLICE EFFICIENCY. DESTINONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME-SHORTCOMINGS EXPLAINED AND SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS-NO PROTEC-TION AGAINST STREET-CAR ROSBEILIES.

The Assembly Committee on Crime beld a stoner Smith presented a statement of the condition of the police force. In the patrol force there were at present 28 captains, 103 sergeants, 122 roundsmen, 1,538 effective patrolmen, 161 being absent, and 60 loarmen, making a total of 2,259. In the companies roundsmen, 212 patrolmen, and 12 doormen; these, with
1 superintendent, and 4 unspectors made a grand total
of 2,538. Subtracting from the of 2,538. Subtracting from this number 41 dismissals and resignations gives as the actual police force 2,497 men. There were \$20 night posts, the aggregate length of which was about 825 miles; the average length of each night post was I mile and 2 rods, and of each actual day post 2 miles and 4 rods.

The force, Gen. Smith said, was not sufficient for the size of the city. He did not consider the police as a force an efficient body. Weakness was developed in the captaineles sooner than in any other positions, and this weakness had a tendency to demoralize the men. The witness had very little confidence in the detectives at Headquarters. He had known of instances where his orders were conveyed to criminals almost before the proper police officers knew of them. He thought it would be a good thing if all men who had been punished as criminals once were required to report their residence, etc., at Headquarters once a month. Gambling implements were not broken up until the convection of the owners. These implements accumulated very rapidly at Headquarters. He thought that the Inspector should have the power in his district that the Inspector should have the power in his district that the Superintendent has in the city. The Inspectors should have more power and more assistance. Intemperance, witness said, was, in his opinion, the inducing cause of all crime. As to houses of ill-imme, he considered it impossible to suppress them, and therefore the next best thing was to control them by license. Ex-Commissioner Bosworth said each party, when in power, expected some benefit politically from the police and the Police Commissioners. He believed that the Commissioners should be appointed by the Mayor. When asked what he considered the soarce of crime, he answered, "the depravity of human nature." He thought that the excise have were enforced more effectively under the old Mctropolitian Police than under the present system of manicipal police. He did not believe that the amount of the license fee had any effect out the number of saloons. The number was fully as large under the system of heavy Ices as under that of light foes. Commissioner Voorhis thought that more parcolinen were needed in the city. If the nen in the Police Board were honest and upright, there should be placed in the hands of the Board that power which they could exercise for the summary discharge of any man in the Police board were honest and upright, there should be ward detectives, but they should not be appointes of the captains. He thought that there should be a Secret Service in the city, the men working in pairs, one to present the case in court, and the other to remain unknown except to the Superintendent. In-plements of gaming should be destroyed the same as burgians tools, whether the owners had been convicted or not. He thought it ought to be a punishable crime for a person to take once were required to report their residence, etc., at Hendquarters once a month. Gambling implements

pay. Police Justice Murray testified that there was no dis-

THE COURTS.

ECANNELL'S INSANITY. HE CHOOSES UTICA AS HIS PLACE OF SECLUSION. The jury in the Scannell case having decided that John Scannell was insane when he shot Thomas Donohue, and therefore irresponsible, Judge Barrett directed that he be detained till it could be ascertained whether he was still subject to the mental disease which led him to shoot Donohue, or had recovered from it. Yes-terday was the day fixed for this inquiry. Mr. Scannell and his family were all present, and seemed to be thor-oughly happy under the relief occasioned by the acquittal. Judge Barrett said that since Saturday evening he had

carefully examined the law in regard to this case. Under the act of 1872 it is provided by the 31st section of that act that if upon proper inquiry by jury or otherwise an accused criminal escapes, or fails to be indicted, or is ac-quitted of the commission of any crime on the plea of insanity, he shall be sent to some lunatic asylum, there to remain for care and observation until it appear that he can be released without danger. In the 22d section of the act of 1874 is a provision directing the Judge to ascertain, upon inquiry, whether the insanity continues of not. Later amendments (Chap. 574 Laws of 1875) struck out Section 22, which directs the Court to inquire, and substituted an amendment that "the cost of any commission of lunacy issued by the Court should be a charge upon the county," &c. Section 31 was amended to read: "Whenever any person accused of the crime of arson or murder shall have been acquitted on the ground of insanity, the jury shall bring in a special verdict and so state in their finding, and the Court shall order such person to be committed to some State Lanatic Asylum, there to remain for observation and care until such time as a Justice of the Supreme Court shall deem it safe and legal to discharge him." This amendment was wise, throwing the burden of inquiry as to the continuance of insanity upon some proper asylum, where he could be kept for a time under surveillance. He would therefore direct that the prisoner be committed to the State Lunatic Asylom for Insane Criminals at Auburn, there to remain for observation and care, until such time as in the judgment of a Justice of the Supreme Court, founded upon satisfactory evidence, it is safe, legal, and right to discharge him.

Mr. Beach said that the prisoner's counsel and friends oncurred in the decision, for although three years had clapsed since the homicide, they thought there were indications enough about Scannell to justify the caution of careful, critical scrutiny, by accomplished experts. But, while acquiescing in that disposition of the person of jury of his countrymen had acquitted him of all crimnality, the discretion of the Court would be exercised, when there were other safe and competent asylums, in sending him to the communion and association of insane convicts, and his counsel and friends were deeply aggieved that under the verticat of the jury and the circumstances, he should be consigned to that association. Judge Barrett said in reply: "That, in my judgment, is not called for. The choice of the asylum, in my judgment, for the jury, his cannot be lucned into anything except an escape of a person tudicted for murder on the ground of insanity, and is within the Legislature's definition, it seems to be, of an insane criminal. It is a matter of total indifference to the Court what landle asylum shall be chosen; and this one was chosen to follow out the Legislature's intention and command. Whether it is a better asylum than the others I don't know. I know nothing of that."

Mr. Beach rejolued: "Permit me to protest against when there were other safe and competent asylums, in

better asylum than the others I don't know. I know nothing of that."

Mr. Bench rejoined; "Permit me to protest against the idea of your Honor that Mr. Scannell is to be considered as an insane criminal. The jury have acquitted him of crime, on the ground of insaning, and our State law is that no insane man shall be convicted or considered guilty of any offense. And it seems to me contradictory, that a critical acquitted on the ground of want of offense shall be considered a criminal. I know nothing of Auburn Asylum: I only know that it is connected with the State Prison, and that those adjudged guilty of crime are admitted to that asylum. The feelings of Mr. Scannel's counsel and relatives, which I have expressed, arise from the circumstance that, being acquitted of crime, it seems to me harsh and degrading, when there is opportunity for safe confinement and careful observation of his case in other asylums, that he should be sent to that sort of association.

Mr. Speucer of Scannell's counsel suggested that the

for safe confinement and careful observation of list case in other asylums, that he should be sent to that sort of association.

Mr. Spencer of Scannell's counsel suggested that the prisoner should be sent to Utica, suggesting that "the prisoner should be sent to Utica, suggesting that "the physician, Dr. Grey, has no superior."

Judge Barrett—The view I emeritain about it is this: The jury, by finding the prisoner not guilty on the ground of insanity, necessarily find against him on every other question of the case, such as justifiable homicide, and they find that but for the insanity there would be murder in the first degree; and therefore, but for the insanity, the prisoner would be a criminal. In consequence of the insanity, he is innocent; and from that it seems to me that there is no question but that he comes within the definition of an insane criminal. The Legislature, I think, intended such invaties to be sent to Amurr, and for this reason: the other naylums deal with insanity generally; with insane paliculas who have not committed crime, and their specialty is not homicide. Now, in the case of this particular prisoner I apprehend that the studies of the experts run in the direction of homicidal manns, or a manna resulting in arson or attempted homicide. It seems to use that the case of the prisoner is within the line of duty for this particular alyjum. They treat nothing else except manns for arson and homicide: At the same time I wish to deal with this matter with a absolute justice, not only of the people but to the prisoner. It seems to me that I would be a wise distinction to commit him to that asylum to which the Legislature intended insane cruminals should be sent, though a general discretion is given as to the asylum where such cases are treated. But lest I might act unwisely, I will consult to thing the defence of the particular production, and if it is adverse to mine, I shall be very happy to change it.

appy to change it.

Junge Barrett then refired, and atter consulting the Junge Barrell then fellers, and after consulting the other Judges returned to coart and said! "There access to be some difference of opinion about this question. I think that on the advice I have taken, and considering that there is a difference of opinion, I shall throw my decision into the scale of what seems therey. I shall give the prisoner the benefit of doubt, and consign him to the present the case of the control of t

CONTINUATION OF THE SUIT TO RECOVER \$100,000 FROM THE YORK STREET FLAX SPINNING COM-

The trial of the suit of the Government to ecover \$100,000 in gold from the York Street Flax Spin-ning Company of Belfast, Ireland, for alleged consignment of linen goods at undervaluations to its branch ase in this city, was resumed yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. F. G. Smyth, a clerk for Thomas Kelley & Co. of Boston, testifled that in 1573 this firm bought linen goods of the Com pany. It appeared that the witness did not go to Belfast and buy the goods, but that they were shipped in compliance with orders sent by Thomas Kelley & Co. and Mr. Evarts objected to the line of the examination, on the ground that a transaction effected by communications between a firm in this country with a firm in Bellist did not show the ruling market price of goods in that place. Mr. Smith argued that sales of goods effected by letter or by order showed the market price of the goods as conclusively as sales made in another way. Judge Blatchford overruled the objection, and the invoices for the goods referred to by Mr. Smyth were put in evidence. It appeared by them that in 1873 the York Street Flax ning Company sold linens to Thomas Kelley & Co. at 14% pence per yard. Mr. Smyth failed to identify sufficently the linens, and the evidence relative to them was ruled out. The Government claims that when the Company sold linens to Thomas Kelley & Co. at 14% pence per yard, it was consigning to its branch house in this city the same quality of linens at about 2 pence less per

city the same quanty of the yard than that firm paid.

J. T. Smith, the agent here for William Kirk & Son, manufacturers of linens at Belfast, freland, testified that the linens made by that firm were as good as those made by the York Street Flax spirming Company, and that in 1873 he received consignments of linen goods from William 1873 he received consignments of linen goods from William 1873 he received consignments. 1873 he received consignments of linen goods from Wil-ham Kirk & Son. The involves of these goods were offered in evidence. Mr. Evarts objected, and Judge Blatchford ruled them but. Assistant United States Dis-trict-Attorney Smith excepted to the ruling, and slated Blatchford roled them out. Assistant United States District-Attorney Smith excepted to the ruling, and stated that he proposed to prove by them the value of the linens sent by William Kirk & Son to Mr. Smith. John Yoang, who, in 1870, was the agent in this city for the York Street Flax Spinning Company, testified that in that year he received consignments of linen goods from the Company. Mr. Smith offered in evidence the invoices and letters relating to these goods. Mr. Evarts objected on the ground that goods consigned in 1870 and their invoices had nothing whatever to do with goods consigned in 1873. Mr. Smith stated that he offered the documents for the parpose of showing "other fraudulent acts of the defendant, and that there was a knowledge on its part of fraud perpetrated on the Government by means of false invoices." Mr. Evarts changed that though imadmissible as evidence the documents showed no fraud, nor any knowledge of fraud, but merely claimed the right to make a deduction of 2½ per cent, and that it was a disingenuous action on the part of the Government to attempt to put them in evidence. After a long discussion, Judge Blatchford excluded them on the ground that the jury would not be warranted in inferring fraud from them. R. H. S. Read, the director of the York Street Flax Spinning Company, identified the invoices for some of the goods in question, and said that they cost the Company "19½d, per yard less ½g per cent, and ess ½g per cent."

The trial of this suit will be continued to-day.

INTRICACIES IN CHARTER LAW.

John Ryan, appointed attendant and messenger of the Superior Court by the Board of Supervisors in 1869, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, sued the city in the Superior Court for his salary. The city interposed an answer that the office was a new office, and under a statute of 1868 the Supervisors had no right to create a new office. The plaintiff then amended his complaint so as to state that the Superior Court had ratified his appointment and accepted his services. The city simply renewed its answer. Ryan then demurred to the answer, and this demurrer was argued at length before Judge Freedman in Superior Court, Special Term. Judge Freedman decides that the plaintiff's office was a new

office under the meaning of the act of 1809, and office under the meaning of the act of 1809, and that under the act of 1853, giving the Superior Court the power to appoint its attendants subject to the power of the Supervisors to fix their salaries, the Supervisors had no power to appoint the plaintiff. On either ground the plaintiff as appointment was void, and the city's answer to the original complaint valid. But the ratification by the Superior Court set up in the amended answer presented a different question, and one which if true made the plaintiff an appointee of the Court, with a salary fixed by the Supervisors. In this view the answer was bad, and the plaintiff should have judgment on the demurrer, with leave to the city to amend its answer.

THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC. VERDICT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE WHITE STAR LINE.

The trial of the suit of Freeman D. Marckvald against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, in Supreme Court Circuit, before Judge Westbrook, was ended yesterday. The plaintiff was a passenger in the Atlantic of the White Star Line, which was wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia on April 1, 1873. He saed the Company for his loss of baggage and time and his suffer-ings by the wreck, alleging that it was caused by the Company's negligence. The Company denied any negligence (if was said at the time that the steamer was seek-ing Halifax on account of a short supply of coal), and claimed the benefit of a United States statule limiting the total loss to the value of the vessel, which they had invoked in a sulf against all claimants in the United States

total loss to the value of the vessel, which they had he voked in a sult against all claimants in the United States District Court.

55 After the evidence was in, Judge Westbrook ruled that the defendants, having by their passenger ticket contracted to carry the plainiff and his loggage by a direct route to New-York, the fact that the vessel was more than a hundred miles out of that route was proof of negligence, and unexplained by any proof of stress of necessity was conclusive. A British statute similar to the American Act of Congress, had been interpreted by the English courts to relate only to British vessels. Following the reasoning of the English courts, a British vessel could not take advantage of the Act of Congress. Moreover, in the proceedings in the United States District Court, the linet, so far as the plaintiff was concerned, had been dismissed. There was therefore only the question of amount of damages to be considered by the jury. The jury awarded the plaintiff \$2,100 damages. Eagmond & Coursen appeared for plaintiff; Joseph H. Choate and Mr. Wheeler for defendants.

RAPID TRANSIT IN COURT. APPLICATION FOR COMMISSIONERS ON THE EAST

SIDE ROUTE. An application was made yesterday in Supreme Court, General Term, by Judge Emott on behalf of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company (the Greenwich Street Road) for the appointment of three Commis-sioners to decide upon the need of a road on the cast chile acquiescing in that disposition of the person of side. This application is made under the constitutional cannell, his counsel had not anticipated that when a provision that no street railway shall be built without the consent of one-half of the owners on the route proposed, but that where such consent is not obtained the Supreme Court may appoint three Commissioners who shall give a hearing to all interested, and after such hearing may de-cide whether the road shall be built. It is claimed by the Elevated Railroad Company that the decision of such Commissioners in their favor will be equivalent to the consent of half the property-owners on the proposed route, and that in the appointment of such Commissioners only the Court has an interest, and that no notice to the City as owner of the streets, or to owners of property on the route is necessary. The application yesterday was exparte. The route named in the petition is from the present terminus of the Greenwich Street Road to the South Ferry, thence up through Pearlest, and the New-Bowery, the Howery and Thirdeave, to the Hariem River, with branches through Johnest to Fulton Ferry, through Twenty-thirdest, to that servy, and to the Forty-second Street Depotnion other words, the whole east side route named by the Commissioners of Rapid Transit. The Court took the papers.

papers.

Later in the day the Association of Third Avenue Property-owners, whose counsel is John E. Parsons, presented a remonstrance insisting that they ought to be leard before any Commissioners were named.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS

The trial of the alleged counterfeiters of five cent pieces, John and Thomas Loughery and Philip Lewenski, was begun yesterday in the United States Cir-cuit Court, in Brooklyn, before Judge Benedict. August C. Tawbert, a die sinker, who turned State's evidence, testified that he met John Loughery in July, 1873, in response to an advertisement for an engraver to make metal badges. A conversation took place about making one and five cent pieces. He agreed to work for the

one and five cent pieces. He agreed to work for the Loughery Brothers for \$18 a week. The following day he visited a place in Edu-st, with them and hooled at some machinery. He paid several visits afterward. He then began to make encravers tools.

He worked for the accused from July to September, 1873, and from Jane 20, 1874, until his arrest. The last time Loughery called on him Lewenski necompanied him, and said they were then to proceed with the five cent pieces. He had not been paid requirity, and at airst he rejused. Lewenski then gave him \$20. He then made the five-cent pieces. When the money was faished he gave it to Loughery. All of the defendants paid him for his work, The winess identified samples of the sounterfect coins as being of his manufacture. The case was adjourned until to-day.

THE SINGER WILL CONTEST. The t king of testimony in the contest of the will of Isaac M. Singer, before Surregate Coffin, at

White Plains, was concluded yesterday. The hearing of the arguments of counsel was then set down for Tuesday, Dec. 17.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Henry Polif was held in \$2,000 ball for hitting Thomas James of No. 36 Vandam st., on the head with a hammer. The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions was discoursed yestering for the 1stra. During their labora-they found over 500 naticularita for minor offenses.

Henry Gallagher, charged with passing a counter-tert \$2 bill purporting to have been twied by the Ninth Na-tronal from of this city, was committed yesterday by Commis-sioner Schools in demant of \$500 bath.

singer sales in normal or 2000 ball.

At the Tomos Police Court yesterday James Price, a sallor arressed for intoxication, was domined in \$1,000 ball for having a stong shot in his possession. Anthony Common the properties of the form of the properties of the properties of the properties of pending improper prints and buildeds. They were lead

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1 .- In the Court of Appeals,

Malbalay, 1988, 12

No. 10-2—The Possible ex ref. Hubbard agt. Harris.—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 35—Danford R. Cushman, administrator, &c., respendent, agt. the United States Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Argued by Edgar s. Van White of counsel for appellant, and by Idward R. Toomas for respondent.

No. 10—David A. Hanker, appellant, agt. Ellen M. Banker, respondent.—Argued by James Lansing for appellant, and & A. Parmenter for respondent.

The following is, the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Dec. 2: Nos. 30, 59-2, 67, 59, 09, 79, 72, 73.

DECISIONS-DEC. 1.

DECISIONS—DEC. 1.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Donoline.—
Rooney agt. Lazail.—Beference ordered. Gootrich agt. Goodrien; Mitchell agt. Benjamin; Williamntle Treat Company
agt. Warren, and Hanlon agt. Hanlon et al.—Granted. Goomails Fire Insurance Company agt. Bender; Waters agt.
Grawford.—Griets granted. Earle agt. Johnson.—Memorandum. Lunckenhosts agt. Hanlone; Bud. Williams,
and in the matter of Klaus.—Motions denied.
By Judge Lawronce.—Frest agt. Van Loon.—Order granted.
Hill agt. Bahlwin.—Bond approved. Zimmerman agt. StoinKoop, and matter of Dickle.—Orders settled. Barker agt. Hoff.
—Order as settled.

Supreme Court. Special Trans. By Judge Donol.

-Order as settled.

Superior Court-Special Term-By Judge Freedman.

-Ryan act, the Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff is entitled to judgment on the demourer, but defendants may have leave to amend their answer on payment of costs; opinion. Wanner agt. Nostrand.—Grüer seelled. Neidweidskt agt. Scanding-Motion denied, with \$10 costs. Angier agt. Divers.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs. Angier agt. Divers.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs. to ands the event. The Douglas Axe Manufacturing Company agt. Meyer et al.—Motion granted, with 10 costs, unless the minimif within ten days gives a proper bond and pay the costs of this motion. Matter of Horn, &c.—Guardina's report confirmed. c.—Guardiau's Feport confirmed. By Judge Curtis.—Falk et al. agt. Klein.—The defendant may submit findings upon four days' notice.

Common Picus—Special Term—By Judge Larremore,
—Hull act Youngs, Monorandum for counsel, Matter of
Kittel; Moody act Scheffish: Owens agt, Wright; and
Catherwood act Catherwood,—Mothems granted, Price act,
Consict.—Application granted. Geyer agt, Brain.—Motion
for amended return granted. Parker, jr., agt, Waltzfelder.—
Demarrer overruled, with leave to answer on payment of
costs.

CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

84. Matter of Meyer.
69. Hchmesagt, Lissberger,
108. Weber agt, Cruiz.
199. Matter of Anderson.
205. King agt, Benedict.
214. Paine agt, Trinity
241. Soc, for Ref. of Juy. D's
agt, Lepoin.
249. You Deusen agt, Kennedy.
CIRCUIT—PART IL—WESTINDOK, J.

CIRCUIT—PART IL—WESTRIOOK, J. Same calendar as was published yesterday.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners

At the infecting of centering the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief of the Department be and is

Resolved, That the Chief of the Department be and is Resolved. That the Chief of the Department be and is hereby directed to cause a thorough, minuo, and careful inspection to be made, by such officers as he may designate for that purpose, of the present condition of all hotels, theaters, halls, and other places of amusement, public schools, churches, factories, and other pullidings in this city used for assembly or meetings, or in which any considerable number of people may be as any time employed or congregated, and report the sam to the Board as soon as possible, with his recommendations as to the additional measures of precaution necessary to be taken to make the same more secure in the matter of the prevention or extinguishment of fires.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR LIVERPOOL—In tenuming Abytainia, Dec. 1.—Bernard Ackerman, Garrett Ackerman, P. Adworth, Mr. and Mr. F. C. Chamberlin, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Clark, Col. F. W. Gumberlind, Rev. Wilfred H. Dean, Alfred Dixon, B. Bunchidi, Miss C. A. C. Kvana, Misa Evana, Mr. Grehter, Bishop W. H. Hare, Wm. Harwood, Clinton Houghton, Lord Hough Love, A. W. Masa, Frank Moorhouse, Joseph Moorhouse, Dec. A. W. Masa, Frank Moorhouse, J. S. Rank, Mrs. And Mrs. G. W. Roberts, Miss Robinson, Adolph Schmeisser, Mrs. Bhaw and Schildren, Capit the Hon, M. Siapleton, J. Strauss, David Whitams, G. H. Wooley, J. J. Worswick, R. S. de Yough, France Hamel, Mr. Fitzgerald, O. Pervost, Mrs. A. Prevost, Linear Band A. Prevost, C. A. Beckingham, Wallace Sham.